

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cold, cloudy. Temp. 36-42 (4-9). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 37-43 (2-9). LONDON: Occasional show. Temp. 37-44 (5-11). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 38-54 (5-11). CHANDEL: Moderate. Temp. 37-44 (5-11). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 40-52 (4-11). Yesterday's temp. 45-55 (7-12). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

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## After 18 Months, 18 Days Entry of 4 Into EEC Is Fully Negotiated

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—After 18 months and 18 days, the Common Market entry negotiations ended today when Norway and Ireland tied up all remaining loose ends with the six at brief separate sessions here.

Britain concluded its negotiations with a celebration champagne party at 2 a.m. (10:00 GMT) today. Denmark had last Friday become the first of the four candidate countries to complete entry talks. The close of negotiations came only four days before Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway will sign the treaty of accession to the European Economic Community. It is now certain that the 700-page treaty with its related documents will be ready for Saturday's ceremony in Brussels.

According to one delegate, the treaty is a document "of amazing complexity and unambiguity."

Prime Minister Edward Heath will lead Britain's delegation at the signing and the Irish and Danish premiers will also be there. Norway and the six present Common Market members will be represented by their foreign ministers.

### Entry Jan. 1, 1973

Signature of the treaty will enable the four candidates to enter the community on Jan. 1, 1973. But Ireland, Denmark and Norway all face referendums on the entry question and the treaty must also be ratified by the national parliaments of all concerned.

Although Norway successfully cleared the last major obstacle in its negotiations—fishing rights—early Saturday, there remained some doubt today whether the Oslo government will be able to get necessary parliamentary and electoral approval for entry.

[United Press International reported the possibility that Norway's minister of fisheries, Knut Høem, would retire because of his disapproval of the negotiated fishery arrangement.

[Norway originally demanded a special protocol with a legal guarantee from the Common Market that the 12-mile fishery zone would be reserved for Norwegian fishermen after the transitional period of 10 years. The negotiations resulted in a protocol that gave political assurance that the Norwegian fishermen's economic future will be safeguarded.

[According to UPI's sources, the minister considers this promise as too weak for Norway, the No. 1 fishing nation in Europe.

[The Norwegian fishermen's union yesterday flatly rejected the accord, UPI said.]

### 15-Minute Meeting

Today's final session with the Norwegians in Brussels took only 15 minutes. The 17th meeting at the level of deputy negotiators, it was devoted to arranging a timetable for phasing out Norwegian compensatory taxes on milk, cream and butter imports from the EEC.

[The Associated Press reported that Søren Sommerfelt of Norway and the EEC negotiator involved, Jean Dodelinger of Luxembourg, agreed that for a transitional period Norway can levy a special tax on such imported dairy products. This tax will make Norwegian farmers' prices competitive domestically with price levels in the six next Jan. 1.

[The tax is to be reduced by one-sixth next Jan. 1 and each successive year, being abolished in 1978.]

The meeting with Ireland, also the 17th deputies' session, took (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Hanoi's MiGs Fire 3 Missiles At F-4s Over Laos, But Miss

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese MiG-21s fired three missiles at American jets over Laos but missed, American military spokesmen said today.

A brief dogfight was fought out in a border region about 110 miles from Hanoi yesterday.

Two MiG-21s attacked two F-4 Phantoms, the spokesman said. He would not comment on reports that the U.S. jets were escorting B-52 bombers.

He said the MiGs need back to North Vietnamese territory before the U.S. jets could get in position to launch missiles. The F-4s had gone into tight diving turns to avoid the enemy missiles.

Both pilots of the American planes saw their attackers, which at one point were within two miles of the Phantoms.

3d Incident in Month  
It was the third time in the past month that American and North Vietnamese planes have clashed over Laos and followed a series of air incidents which began on Dec. 18, when a U.S. jet was shot down by MiGs.

In other air activity, B-52 bombers pounded targets in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam. The B-52 missions in Vietnam were all in the Central Highlands region, which military officials believe will be the target of a guerrilla offensive soon.

Korean Troops in Action  
South Korean troops launched a wide-scale operation on Jan. 3 in an attempt to blunt the offensive. It was reported today. A spokesman gave Korean casualties as 21 killed and 42 wounded, and said documents had been captured showing conclusively that a large-scale offensive was planned in the near future.

A U.S. communiqué also reported the loss of an AH-1 Cobra helicopter gunship shot down yesterday 35 miles northwest of the central coastal city of Qui Nhon. The two U.S. crewmen escaped injury in the crash.

In Saigon, guerrillas set off a box of hand grenades in a police truck parked inside a compound housing South Vietnamese and U.S. television stations today, sparking explosions and a fire. At least one Vietnamese was killed and six others injured, police said.

Beats Forced Back in Laos  
VIENTIANE, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Government troops have recaptured important positions overrun by North Vietnamese forces on "Skyline Ridge" overlooking Long Cheng, sources said today.

But the North Vietnamese still hold the eastern edge of the ridge.

## Unity Bid Is Rejected By Sheikh Bhutto 'Too Late' In Offering Helm

DACCA, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh, today rejected President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's offer to give the sheikh leadership of a united Pakistan.

"I do not want Pakistan," the sheikh told newsmen when asked to comment on Mr. Bhutto's reported offer of the presidency and the premiership of a reunited nation. Radio Pakistan said the offer was made by Mr. Bhutto in a speech at Quetta yesterday.

The radio quoted Mr. Bhutto as saying that he had first made the offer before Sheikh Mujibur was released from nine and one-half months' detention in West Pakistan earlier this month.

The sheikh seemed surprised when told by newsmen of Mr. Bhutto's offer. He considered for a moment and then replied: "I do not want Pakistan. Bangladesh is now a reality."

A source close to him said that the Bengali leader regarded Mr. Bhutto's offer as ironic, since the West Pakistan politician had been largely responsible last spring for the refusal of the military regime then in power to accept Sheikh Mujibur as prime minister of Pakistan.

"18 Months Later"  
The refusal, and postponement of a National Assembly in which the sheikh would have held a majority, led to the civil war and the eventual breakdown of Bangladesh after India's intervention.

"Bhutto's offer comes about 18 months too late," the source said. Sheikh Mujibur today toured the Dacca military commandment, speaking with former Pakistani civil officials awaiting transit to India with other civilian and military prisoners.

Sheikh Mujibur later announced an amnesty freeing thousands of prisoners convicted by courts martial under the former Pakistani regime. The pardon was granted to mark the country's freedom. The move also was seen as a means of relieving overcrowding in jails caused by the arrest of large numbers of persons accused of "collaboration" with the Pakistani authorities.

The order also commuted other prisoners' death sentences to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment, with provision for special remissions.

In Rawalpindi, Pakistan Finance Minister Mubashir Hassan said today that the government is considering penalties ranging up to the death sentence for persons who fail to bring back funds and assets they hold overseas.

The government had given Pakistanis until Jan. 15 to declare their overseas assets. It claims many rich Pakistanis sent funds out of the country during the civil war in East Pakistan last year. The government says it needs the foreign exchange.

President Bhutto has said that at least \$400 million has been secreted abroad by Pakistanis, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Mubashir said: "Traitors will not be allowed to go unpunished and subversion of the Pakistani economy shall not be permitted."

"Soon we are going to start arrests and thorough investigation, and an interrogation of these people who did not declare holdings will be started," he said.

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UNEASY RHODESIA—Armed police and an army officer look on as hundreds of Africans demonstrate against settlement proposals at Monomotapa Township, Gwelo, Monday.

## Rhodesia Jails Ex-Premier Todd; Rioting Goes on 3d Day in Gwelo

SALISBURY, Jan. 18 (AP).—Rhodesian police tonight arrested former Prime Minister Ian Smith's son, Ian Todd, and his daughter Judy.

The arrests came after African rioting for the third day in and around Gwelo, Rhodesia's third largest city, 180 miles southwest of Salisbury. Security forces shot and wounded two of the demonstrators. Another African died from injuries sustained when he tripped over a log while fleeing from police, the government said. During the rioting,

the demonstrators wrecked or burned many buildings.

Mr. Todd, 63, born in New Zealand, and his 28-year-old daughter—both outspoken critics of Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime—were arrested at their Shabani Ranch, southwest of Salisbury. Mr. Todd was taken to Gwelo Jail and his daughter to a jail at Marandellas.

Mr. Todd was prime minister of what was then Southern Rhodesia in the late 1950s. He has since then been closely associated with the major African nationalist par-

ties in Rhodesia. Both he and his daughter have spoken regularly overseas, denouncing the policies of the Smith regime.

Last week, Mr. Todd was the main speaker at a Bulawayo meeting called by the African National Council—a recently formed body opposed to the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms. Britain's Pearce Commission is here attempting to evaluate opinion on the terms.

The government statement on the Gwelo riot said security forces bayoneted another demonstrator during the clash between security forces and up to 8,000 Africans. At least 42 persons were arrested in connection with the demonstration and related incidents, the statement said.

The demonstrators were aimed at blocking the British and Rhodesian government terms for settling the six-year-old Rhodesian independence dispute. The Pearce Commission called off hearings it was due to hold in Gwelo today.

In the orgy of destruction today, hundreds of screaming and chanting young African men burned down a post office and a restaurant, looted and gutted a beer hall, set fire to a church social center, smashed the windows of a church, wrecked and made a bonfire of the contents of a small guest house, smashed every window in a district civil hall, and then tried to set it on fire, started a fire in another beer hall, set fire to a social club and left it a smoking ruin, burned out a government-owned dairy store and smashed the windows of a grocery next door.

The government statement said: "Two African looters were caught in the act of looting."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### 'Master Race' Seen Motive

## 2 in Chicago Held as Plotting To Poison City Water Supply

© 1972 Chicago Daily News.  
CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Two young men, believed to be organizers of a group which reportedly hoped to form a master race, were arrested Monday night in connection with an alleged plot to poison Chicago's water supply and possibly that of the Fort Sheridan (Ill.) military complex.

At least four other persons were being sought.

Authorities said the alleged plot might have involved much of Illinois and the Midwest.

The two men, both unemployed, were described as organizers of a group known as RISE. They were charged with conspiracy to commit mass murder. Bond was set at \$250,000 each.

Illinois State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan said members of RISE apparently were in-cubated or were to be immunized against the disabling effects of bacterial poisonings so they "could survive... to form the basis of a new master race."

Investigation showed, Mr. Hanrahan said, that RISE allegedly planned to contaminate water filtration plants throughout the Midwest with typhoid and other bacteria.

Bacterial Bombing Planned  
The arrests followed an intensive investigation by Chicago police and federal authorities, who apparently learned late last week of the plot to poison the water with bacterial cultures by an aerial bombing.

The chief target of the plot was the city's central filtration plant, just north of Navy Pier on Lake Michigan.

Seized by police were Steve Pers, 18, of Evanston, a suburb north of Chicago, and Allen Schwander, 19, of Chicago's North Side.

They were arrested in Mr. Schwander's basement apartment, which a Chicago police source described as a "war office," where bacterial cultures and quart bottles of botulin organisms (which create a toxin that causes food poisoning) were found.

Among the four or more persons sought in connection with the alleged plot is a woman believed to be a pilot who owned her own plane and who was to fly the mission to bomb the water supply.

Security precautions at Chicago filtration plants and 11 pumping stations were increased when authorities learned about the alleged plot.

Chicago Water Commissioner James Jardine scoffed at the alleged plot and said it was "all talk as far as we know."

"There is no danger to the city water supply," he said. "People should not be alarmed. No attempt was made to poison the water. They couldn't do it if they tried."

Mr. Jardine said the city pumps a billion gallons of water a day through its filtration plants.

"There now is continuous

monitoring of the water supply for any contamination," he said. "And the rumor was that they were going to put typhoid cultures into the water. The chlorine that is added in the city water would have eliminated the typhoid bacteria."

Mr. Jardine said that a computer installed at the 61-acre filtration plant scans 300 phases of the operation every minute and that automatic analyzers constantly test the water.

A police source indicated that any attempt to bomb the water filtration plant probably would have come later this week.

Police and other agencies, including the FBI, the United States Attorney and Cook County (Chicago) State Attorney's office, cooperated in an effort to catch the alleged conspirators.

## U.S. Icebreaker Captures Soviet Vessel in Chase

JUNEAU, Alaska, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker seized two Soviet fishing vessels early today and took the commander of Russia's Bering Sea fishing fleet into custody after he ordered his ship to break and run with a U.S. boarding party on his vessel.

Coast Guard headquarters in Washington gave the icebreaker Storis permission to fire warning shots across the bow of the fleeing factory ship Lamut as it crossed the 12-mile limit of American territorial waters off Alaska island and headed into the open sea.

The Russian commander, Vladimir Artemov, surrendered after a second time, however, after a two-hour chase during which no shots were fired. Coast Guard officials said the U.S. boarding party aboard the Lamut apparently was never in danger during the chase.

[The skipper of the Coast Guard icebreaker actually radioed a warning to the fleeing Russian vessel that the Storis was prepared to fire across the Lamut's bows. Reuters reported. He radioed, "Stop or be fired on," Reuters said.]

Throughout the chase in the ice-covered waters between Alaska and the Russian coast, the second Soviet ship, which also had a U.S. boarding party on it, continued on course as ordered, toward an American naval base at Adak in the Aleutian Islands.

"A Tense Night"  
"We've had a tense night," said a Coast Guard spokesman in Juneau, where Rear Adm. James A. Palmer, the service's 17th District commander, had called together a task force of about a dozen men to coordinate the all-night seizure operation.

The spokesman said the boarding party aboard the 4,983-ton Lamut had had a portable two-way radio and had remained in contact with the Storis throughout the chase.

"While they were kind of tense, no one was threatened," he said. "The indications are that they were not jeopardized in any way."

Details of what took place—beyond the broad outline of events—were sparse because of poor radio communications. The spokesman said atmospheric radio interference was holding conversation between Juneau and the Storis to a minimum, and that the Storis had not radioed to shore how many men were in the boarding parties.

[Reuters reported that authorities said that during the seizure, communication with the Russian ships was difficult because none (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Astronaut Calls Joint Russian Mission Closer

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP).—James Irwin, astronaut and moonwalker, says a joint space mission involving the United States and the Soviet Union could be less than three years away.

Representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have discussed the possibility of such a venture with officials of the Russian space program, he disclosed.

"Our people indicated that the possibility of a joint docking mission with the Soyuz crew looks very good," he said here yesterday at a meeting of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

## NATO Raises Package Offer For Malta Bases by £3 Million

By David Blake

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The NATO Council today agreed on a new package offer to put to Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff for continued use of Malta's bases.

The offer, to be presented to Mr. Mintoff by British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns in Rome tomorrow, envisages a total payment for the facilities of around £13 million by NATO countries. This is £3.5 million more than the previous British offer, but still considerably below the £18 million that Mr. Mintoff has demanded.

NATO officials said that they hoped that tomorrow's talks would clear the way for a final agreement. This would follow from bilateral conversations between Britain and Malta over the details of the agreement.

The NATO countries are insisting that if Malta takes up their offer the Maltese government must promise to exclude Warsaw Pact forces from the island.

The NATO countries also do not want Libyan troops to be allowed to use Maltese facilities, and that countries other than Britain should have access to Malta's harbor.

British Plot Alleged  
VALLETTA, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A pro-government newspaper said today the British intelligence service tried to overthrow Mr. Mintoff "several times."

The Malta News, which strongly supports Mr. Mintoff and his governing Labor party, did not cite the source of its information, but it said the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency knew of the British plans. It said the CIA discounted them.

The Malta News said British intelligence considered two plans for toppling Mr. Mintoff—assassination and bribing a member of his government to abandon the party. Since Mr. Mintoff has only a one-seat majority in Parliament, this would amount to a collapse of his government.

Stories of both plans have been circulating in Valletta for more than a week.

## SALT Negotiators Meet Again in Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Soviet and American negotiators met for an hour and 45 minutes at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks today and conference sources said they were "seriously approaching the problems" still standing between them and a treaty.

Besides the plenary meeting at the Soviet Embassy, a smaller working group of experts met yesterday and another working group today.

More such expert-level sessions are expected this week, according to the sources, who said there have been more of these meetings in the Vienna round of SALT than in the five previous rounds.



STRIKING OUT—The driver of a truck loaded with imported coal wields an iron bar as he defies striking miners who tried to stop him in Dover yesterday.

## British Coalmen Set Preliminary Talks

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Both sides in the 10-day-old national coal strike agreed today to negotiate under auspices of a top trade union leader with a record of successful mediation.

The National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers said they would take part in talks tomorrow at the invitation of Victor Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress.

Mr. Feather said in a letter to both sides, "The purpose is to have talks about the possibility of talks."

European Backing Won  
VIENNA, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Lawrence Daly, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Mineworkers, said here today he had won the backing of the

International Miners Federation in Vienna for a ban on coal exports to Britain during the coal strike.

Among those at today's meeting were union representatives from the United States and West Germany, both of which export coal to Britain. British miners have written to Polish mineworkers urging them to adopt a similar stand, Mr. Daly said.



### After Soviet, Belgian Deals

## French Arms for Lebanon, Possibly Tanks and Missiles

BEIRUT, Jan. 18 (NYT).—France is to supply Lebanon with arms under an agreement reached here.

Premier Seef Salam said today the final protocol will be signed Friday by himself and French Ambassador Bernard Dufourier. He gave no details.

The Lebanese government has already concluded two other arms deals, one with the Soviet Union and another with Belgium, under a six-year plan to modernize the equipment of the country's 18,000-man army. The entire plan will cost about \$65 million.

From the Soviet Union, Lebanon is expected to get light

and heavy artillery, while Belgium is to supply 17,000 rifles.

Informed sources believe the deal with France is the largest, costing half of the total allocations for armament. A fourth and final deal is expected to be concluded with Britain. A British military delegation visited here last month and held talks with defense officials.

The sources said France will provide tanks and possibly ground-to-air missiles. The sources added that the deal has been speeded up following the recent escalation of tension on the Lebanese-Israeli border, and the warning issued to Beirut last week of an Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon to thwart guerrilla operations from that area.

The border area has been quiet for the last few days. The Lebanese reportedly had promised to freeze their activity for the time being. Palestinian sources had said they would not provide Israel with an excuse to "fulfill her expansionist goals in Lebanon."

### Sadat Assails U.S.

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said tonight the United States has entered the Arab-Israeli "battleground" on Israel's side by agreeing to allow it to manufacture U.S. military hardware.

"It is our duty now to place our front on the level of the new battle, which is not against Israel alone, but against America as well," the president said.

Mr. Sadat was speaking at a two-hour meeting of the new 31-member Egyptian cabinet, which is headed by Premier Aziz Sidki. Mr. Sadat's remarks were broadcast by Cairo radio.

"The United States has taken a serious step, by means of which Israel is no longer only a base for the Phantom aircraft supplied by America," Mr. Sadat said. "The United States has agreed to permit Israel to manufacture modern military equipment and weapons and supply Israel with the necessary experts and advisers."

"The duty of the Council of Ministers, as of tonight, is to place the nation on the level of the confrontation and the new battle and its dimensions, now that the United States has entered it."

The Israeli note, delivered through the Lebanese-Israeli Armistice Committee, followed increased guerrilla activity in the south and two Israeli ground strikes into the region.

Premier Seef Salam at the time termed the message "insult" and "unprecedented."

An Nahar said the text read: "Strong warning. We ask for a complete halt to terrorist activities. If this does not take place then we will have to stay permanently in the region (South Lebanon) in one form or another and this could lead to a mass exodus from the area. This is something against our wishes."

## Madrid Officials May Close Universities as Protests Go On

MADRID, Jan. 18 (AP).—Top officials of Madrid University met today to consider closing the country's largest school in the wake of two days of student riots against police.

With police reinforcements roaming the university's three big campuses, Rector Jose Botella Llorca, next director to succeed what to do in the face of mounting student tension and the worst campus violence in three years.

The rector also said that all points in the dispute with medical students were negotiable save the rule demanding seven years of study instead of six. This, however, has been the crux of the dispute.

The Madrid University situation was almost a replay of three years ago when it was closed for nearly one month following a series of student and worker demonstrations against the government.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco then ordered police on the campus and they have been there ever since. One notable difference now is that the new student protests have developed under the eyes of the police on campus.

The rebellious students renewed attacks against police today by pepper spraying them with stones,

blocking traffic and smashing windows off and on campus.

The number of student arrests has passed 100, student sources said, and dozens of others reported injured in police beatings. Police said some of their uniformed men were injured.

Mounted police with long leather clubs were not seen in action today. Although today's clashes were less frequent and involved less students than yesterday, sympathy here for the students continued to spread. Two hospitals joined in sympathy strikes for medical students, focus of the conflict.

University officials suspended 3,500 of the 4,000 medical students last week for refusing to obey an ultimatum to return to classes after a seven-week boycott to protest new curriculum rules. Official university sources said 2,007 of the suspended medical students had appealed for readmittance.

In another development, the head of the government's Public Opinion Institute, which had started a poll on the political implications of the coming marriage, said Franco's eldest granddaughter, has resigned, informed sources reported today.

No official reason was given for the resignation of Juan Ramon Cerezo Bolanos and a group of other institute officials. But press accounts suggested it was because the poll had been leaked accidentally to the foreign press, or because of the questions included in the poll itself. The poll was reported dropped when about one-fourth completed.

One of the questions asked whether Prince Alonso de Borbon y Dampierre, 36, present Spanish Ambassador to Sweden, and engaged to marry Maria del Carmen Martinez-Bordiu Franco, 20, met the requirements to be king of Spain.

Other questions implied a confrontation between Prince Alfonso and his first cousin, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, 34, Gen. Franco has named Prince Juan Carlos to succeed him as chief of state and to be the country's next king, when Gen. Franco dies or retires.

Communist Gets 21 Years

MADRID, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The Madrid Public Order Court has sentenced one of the leaders of Spain's underground Communist party to more than 21 years in jail, political sources said today.

Luis Lucio Lobato, described in court as a member of the executive committee of the Spanish Communist party, was found guilty of illicit association and illegal propaganda. The prosecution asked that he be sent to prison for 18 years, but the court went beyond this by sentencing him to 21 years, six months and two days in jail and a 10,000 peseta (\$150) fine.

## Education Aid To Dacca Set By Americans

### Group Will Assist Schools, Students

By Tillman Durdin

DACCA, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The International Rescue Committee, a private American relief organization, plans to spend at least a million dollars helping Bangladesh's intellectual community recover from the shattering effects of its struggle for independence from Pakistan.

Angier Biddle Duke, the honorary chairman of the relief committee, said here that the aid will be concentrated on help for high-school and university-level students, the vast majority of whom were engaged in guerrilla activities during the nine months of military conflict with Pakistan.

West Pakistan troops murdered hundreds of teachers, students, writers and professional men and shot up the buildings of universities and other educational institutions.

Students, and in some cases professors, will be helped to resume their studies. Many will be sent to universities in the United States and Europe for higher education.

The rescue committee's program will be one of the first American relief efforts launched since the creation of Bangladesh. Other private American relief programs, notably those of the Congress of Racial Equality and of Roman Catholic groups, involve the continuing of operations under way while the area was East Pakistan.

Mr. Duke, a wealthy former State Department official who is now head of an investment firm in London, was here for four days.

Before leaving for Washington yesterday, he said that he had been very favorably impressed with the spirit, stability and outlook of South Asia's newest political entity.

"The United States should immediately recognize Bangladesh," Mr. Duke stated that he had found Bangladesh officials eager for good relations with the United States and much in need of American help.

He said the assistance program of wide scope that Americans should give Bangladesh would be possible only with recognition of the new government, since government-to-government dealings would be required.

## Mujibur Says No to Bhutto

(Continued from Page 1)

adding that police already have been "put on the job."

[AP reported that the finance minister also said that persons, including police, who assist in tracing assets hidden abroad would be rewarded with 10 percent of the amount returned.]

### U.S. Ships Were In Peril

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (AP).—Indian Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram declared today that the Indian Navy would have sunk the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise if it had caused trouble last month in the Bay of Bengal.

"Our men would have willingly sacrificed a few lives to sink the Enterprise if the fleet had created any trouble for them," Mr. Ram told businessmen at a donation-raising meeting for the national defense fund.

President Nixon sent the Enterprise and escort ships into the bay during the two-week Indian-Pakistan war, an action Mr. Ram characterized in his speech as "childish."

### Refugees Return

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18 (AP).—An Indian official estimated today that almost half the 10 million Bengalis who had fled East Pakistan to escape the Pakistan Army have now left Indian refugee camps for home.

The relief official put the number at more than 4 million, 2.5 million from neighboring West Bengal state. He said the Bangladesh government had established 27 camps to provide temporary lodging for the refugees returning home.

### Party Commits India to Peace

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress party said it was determined today that it was determined to see that India's strength and size should never cause apprehension for any of its neighbors.

"We are pledged not to interfere in the internal affairs of our neighbors in any way but to live with all countries in a spirit of coexistence, equality and mutual respect," it said.

The manifesto, prepared as a campaign stand in the election of 12 state assemblies in March, promised the newly-created state of Bangladesh its friendship and cooperation and "told two days in jail and a 10,000 peseta (\$150) fine."



Seven political detainees escaped from the prison ship HMS Maidstone in Belfast Harbor Monday. The area was sealed off but the men were still at large yesterday.

## Northern Ireland Extends Ban On Parades for 12 Months

BEELFAST, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Northern Ireland government today extended for 12 months its ban on parades.

The action, announced by Prime Minister Brian Faulkner, was expected to raise a storm of protest from Ulster's Catholic minority. Catholics will be prevented from marching as Easter.

The ban also will affect the Protestant majority, which traditionally marches in July.

Mr. Faulkner made it clear the British Army and Ulster police, already strained by the confrontation with the Irish Republican Army, could not be expected to cope with any trouble from street marchers.

Street marches have already been banned for the past six months, but the interdiction did not affect a parade season.

Troops were still spread across Belfast today seeking seven IRA suspects who escaped from the prison ship HMS Maidstone in the city harbor.

IRA sources said the men clambered through a porthole and swam 200 yards to shore through freezing water. Then they hijacked a bus and drove into a Catholic quarter and disappeared.

A British Army sergeant requested political asylum in the Irish Republic this morning and then changed his mind and returned to Northern Ireland tonight, the army said.

Sgt. Thomas Fenton, 37, who was born in the Irish Republic, said he had changed his mind about requesting asylum and wanted to return to his unit voluntarily, an army spokesman said.

[Police sources in the Irish Republic said the sergeant was not in uniform and was not armed and made it clear he was not deserting but merely wanted to protest the role of the British Army in Ulster, Reuters reported.]

### Heath to Ignore Vote

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Prime Minister Heath said today that he will sign Britain's entry treaty Saturday even if the government is defeated Thursday in a parliamentary vote on the Market issue.

"We shall follow the British constitutional procedure of using the right of prerogative as Her Majesty's government to sign the treaty of accession," Mr. Heath told Parliament.

The House of Commons on Thursday will debate a Labor party motion calling on the government not to sign the treaty until Parliament has seen the full text.

Officials said that this would be impossible because final details of the treaty text were only concluded in the Brussels talks early today.

### Integrity of Luns Not in Doubt, Say Dutch Leaders

THE HAGUE, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Dutch Premier Barend Biesheuvel said today he did not doubt for one moment the integrity of former Foreign Minister Joseph Luns, some of whose private archives have been seen by unauthorized persons.

Mr. Biesheuvel and Foreign Minister Norbert Schmelzer issued a statement to the lower house of parliament today in written reply to questions by a parliamentarian, R. C. Berkhout.

His questions followed a storm that broke earlier this month after disclosures that unauthorized persons had gained access to private papers covering Mr. Luns' 15 years as Foreign Minister.

Mr. Luns now is NATO secretary-general.

Three days ago, in expressing government regret at the incident, a Foreign Ministry spokesman admitted that unidentified persons had gained access to the private archives, which had been left "scattered about" the Foreign Ministry building here.

### Iraq Says It Repelled Iranian Army Force

BAGHDAD, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Iraqi police and border guards clashed with an Iranian force which tried to cross the border on Friday, an Interior Ministry spokesman said here yesterday.

The official Iraqi news agency today quoted the spokesman as saying that two Iranian Army detachments tried to penetrate the Iraqi border and occupy hilltops overlooking the el-Kin security post in Wasat province, southwest of Baghdad.

(The Iraqi police and guards intercepted the forces and drove it back within two hours, inflicting casualties on the Iraqis, the spokesman said. An Iraqi policeman was killed and one was wounded, he added.)

## Four Nations, EEC in Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

even less time—10 minutes—when the Irish negotiator, Sean Monaghan, told the Six that he had no objection to the EEC's fisheries accord with Norway.

Irish delegates shared a bottle of Irish whiskey with the journalists in the press bar.

[The AP reported that at the British celebration, Jean-Marie Boegner, the chief French delegate, relaxed and said in English: "I'm very pleased we are finishing these negotiations."

(Sir Con O'Neill, the British negotiator, described himself as "very happy and relieved and relaxed.")

Over 4 1/2 years, tariffs on industrial goods will disappear between the candidate countries and present members. Tariffs on the candidates' imports from outside the area will gradually be adjusted to the levels of the present members.

Barriers to trade on farm products will also be slowly eliminated. The candidates will adopt prices and subsidy systems for agriculture as employed by the present Six.

### Heath to Ignore Vote

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Prime Minister Heath said today that he will sign Britain's entry treaty Saturday even if the government is defeated Thursday in a parliamentary vote on the Market issue.

"We shall follow the British constitutional procedure of using the right of prerogative as Her Majesty's government to sign the treaty of accession," Mr. Heath told Parliament.

The House of Commons on Thursday will debate a Labor party motion calling on the government not to sign the treaty until Parliament has seen the full text.

Officials said that this would be impossible because final details of the treaty text were only concluded in the Brussels talks early today.

### Integrity of Luns Not in Doubt, Say Dutch Leaders

THE HAGUE, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Dutch Premier Barend Biesheuvel said today he did not doubt for one moment the integrity of former Foreign Minister Joseph Luns, some of whose private archives have been seen by unauthorized persons.

Mr. Biesheuvel and Foreign Minister Norbert Schmelzer issued a statement to the lower house of parliament today in written reply to questions by a parliamentarian, R. C. Berkhout.

His questions followed a storm that broke earlier this month after disclosures that unauthorized persons had gained access to private papers covering Mr. Luns' 15 years as Foreign Minister.

Mr. Luns now is NATO secretary-general.

Three days ago, in expressing government regret at the incident, a Foreign Ministry spokesman admitted that unidentified persons had gained access to the private archives, which had been left "scattered about" the Foreign Ministry building here.

### Iraq Says It Repelled Iranian Army Force

BAGHDAD, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Iraqi police and border guards clashed with an Iranian force which tried to cross the border on Friday, an Interior Ministry spokesman said here yesterday.

The official Iraqi news agency today quoted the spokesman as saying that two Iranian Army detachments tried to penetrate the Iraqi border and occupy hilltops overlooking the el-Kin security post in Wasat province, southwest of Baghdad.

(The Iraqi police and guards intercepted the forces and drove it back within two hours, inflicting casualties on the Iraqis, the spokesman said. An Iraqi policeman was killed and one was wounded, he added.)

### As Election-Year Session Opens

## No Favors for Candidates, Congressional Leaders Agree

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The 92d Congress reconvened today for its political-year session with Democratic leaders warning candidates for the presidency they will not get special favors to help their candidacies.

"The business of the Senate will come first," said Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana.

"The best politics is good legislation," House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma told newsmen.

With five Senate Democrats campaigning for the nomination to run against President Nixon, Sen. Mansfield was asked whether the Democratic leadership would cooperate with these plans.

"There'll be no reshuffling for any senator-candidate or not," he responded. "The Senate, he said, will proceed with its work with no adjustments to aid the candidates' campaign schedules in the 20 presidential primaries coming up."

President Nixon will deliver one State of the Union message in person before Congress at 12:30 p.m. Thursday and another longer one, in written form, the White House announced today.

This break with tradition was decided upon, press secretary Ron Ziegler said, because "President Nixon wanted to include a good bit of detail in his presentation" and this will be included in the supplementary written message.

Traditionally, the State of the Union message is written and the President merely reads it before a joint session of both houses of Congress.

The added message, Mr. Ziegler indicated, will deal with specific legislation, including appeals for action on past proposals still pending before Congress.

"It was felt there was a good deal" of unfinished business, and Mr. Ziegler said the President wanted to go into detail on it.

Some of this uncompleted business will come up immediately. The House is expected to approve after brief debate tomorrow Senate-passed compromise bill imposing the first real controls on campaign spending. The bill would limit spending in federal elections to 10 cents per potential voter, with a maximum of 6 cents allotted to TV and radio.

Heading the Senate's list tomorrow is a measure to tighten federal law against job discrimination and to widen its application to include any business or union with more than seven employees or members as well as employees of state and local government.

The measure, similar to a House-passed bill, has strong support from about 28 women's rights

organizations, who see a strengthened Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as a major means of fighting employment policies discriminating against women. The Senate bill would empower the EEOC to issue cease-and-desist orders against job discrimination.

But today, there were the customary formalities on opening day of a new session. Robert T. Stafford, a Vermont Republican newly elected to the seat he occupied after being appointed to succeed the late Winston L. Prouty, was sworn in by Vice President Agnew immediately after the Senate convened at noon.

The Senate adjourned after 38 minutes but the House, which also met at noon, remained in session until 4:35 p.m.

Although both Speaker Albert and Sen. Mansfield sought to play down the political implications of election year, it was very much on the minds of some.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said the large number of Democratic senators seeking nomination "will be bothersome, whether they are present or absent, but we will accomplish some things in this session simply because we have to."

Sen. Mansfield said the Senate will come first. I think the tone will be set here in the Senate and the House on the basis of what we do, not what we say."

Speaker Albert, meeting with reporters before today's session began, was asked whether politics or legislation would dominate. "There's going to be some of both," he replied. "In my view, the best politics is good legislation."

## U.S. Youth Up By 53% in '60s

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Census Bureau says the number of young people in the United States increased by 53 percent in the last decade—from 27.1 to 41.8 million. The figures cover the segment of the population between 14 and 24 years old.

The bureau said the increase lowered the median age of the national population to 27.9 years, 1.5 years below the 1960 median. But, it said, the new figures show that the widely held belief that more than half the population is under 25 is false.

### Translated From French

## When in China—Nixon Gets The Latest (1968) Guidebook

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP).—In Peking, dial 07 for the time, and 887 681 for a taxi. A postcard costs 48 francs and a telephone call about two mao per kilometer.

If you want a bath, there's a public one at 241 Dong Dan Bei De Jie Street. To get to the zoo, take the No. 3 trolley-bus. If you're under 3 feet 7 inches, you ride free.

All this has been communicated to President Nixon along with a 20-page dissertation on Chinese chess and checkers, maps of the Peking trolley system, a restaurant guide, and thousands of words on Chinese language, history and art.

### Edited In French

The information comes in an English-language translation of what is called the only modern guide to China, edited in French by Nagel, a Geneva-based publisher. Nagel has sent a copy to Mr. Nixon and said the White House replied that it will be very helpful in the preparation of Mr. Nixon's China trip next month.

A spokesman for the publisher maintains that it's doubtful that many governments have any more up-to-date information than the guide. The last French guide to China before the current one was published in 1964, and Nagel says there haven't been any new guides in English, German, or Japanese in the last 40 years.

In 1,500 pages, there is a remarkable range of fact and detail, part as trivial as a passage on Niu Jie Street that explains that it is "Ox Street" or Cow Street or Oxen Street—the Chinese name does not specify—and is fairly narrow, going from North to South with the northern end running into Guang An Men De Jie Street, at the Niu Jie Kou Crossroads.

Other sections are indispensable: The Chinese yuan, worth about 44 U.S. cents, is divided into 10 mao and 100 fen. By the mysterious pedicab turns out to cost around nine cents a kilometer, a genuine bargain if you can find one because the guide says they are increasingly scarce.

There is a vocabulary list, with a number of translated phrases, and a list of Chinese names.

### Milan Curbing Pollution

MILAN, Jan. 18 (AP).—The state attorney has notified officials of 540 companies in the Milan area in the last two months that proceedings have been started against them on charges of polluting the city's waters.

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**WEATHER**

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ALABAMA	12	54
ALASKA	12	54
ARIZONA	12	54
ARKANSAS	12	54
CALIFORNIA	12	54
COLORADO	12	54
CONNECTICUT	12	54
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MARYLAND	12	54
MASSACHUSETTS	12	54
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MINNESOTA	12	54
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NEW YORK	12	54
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OREGON	12	54
PENNSYLVANIA	12	54
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SOUTH CAROLINA	12	54
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	54
TENNESSEE	12	54
TEXAS	12	54
UTAH	12	54
VERMONT	12	54
VIRGINIA	12	54
WASHINGTON	12	54
WEST VIRGINIA	12	54
WISCONSIN	12	54
WYOMING	12	54

سكان العالم



## Kennedy Assails President On War, Pakistan, Welfare

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said last night that President Nixon was sacrificing the lives of "tens of thousands" of Vietnamese civilians because he "will not allow the Saigon government to falter until he is secure as home for another term of office."



Sen. Edward M. Kennedy speaking at the Washington Press Club.

## Hughes of Iowa, 3 Other Senators Endorse Muskie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—Sen. Harold E. Hughes of Iowa yesterday endorsed Sen. Edmund S. Muskie for the Democratic presidential nomination, giving the Maine senator a major boost in next week's Iowa precinct caucuses.

Sen. Hughes, an undeclared presidential contender himself in the first half of 1971, said he believed Sen. Muskie "is solidly committed for the right reasons to the issues of peace and domestic reform that mean the most to me."

His action represented a considerable victory for Sen. Muskie over Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, who is expected to be his major rival in the Iowa precinct caucuses next Monday, at which selection of Democratic convention delegates begins.

## Death Penalty In New Jersey Ended by Court

TRENTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The New Jersey Supreme Court struck down the state's death penalty yesterday. The court ruled that the capital punishment statute in New Jersey was unconstitutional, saying it coerced murder defendants into pleading no defense to escape the risk of ending up in the electric chair if they chose to stand trial before a jury on charges of first-degree murder. The decision means that the 20 condemned men in the death house at state prison here will have their sentences reduced to life imprisonment. In fact, this was done yesterday by the court in the cases of 10 of the 20 men who were parties to the appeal. Some of the prisoners will be eligible for parole in about four years.

Since the death-penalty statute was enacted in the late 1800s, 160 prisoners have been executed. The most famous criminal to die in the state's electric chair, which replaced hanging early in this century, was Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the kidnapper of Charles A. Lindbergh's baby.

range indictment of the Nixon administration's foreign and domestic record, the Massachusetts Democrat called for replacing a President who "obviously mis-trusts the people" with one who can inspire them.

His speech at the Washington Press Club set the tone for the 1972 season of Congress, which began today a session expected to be dominated by partisan bickering leading up to November's presidential election.

Sen. Kennedy, who has formally disavowed his possible candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination, said the administration has offered "excuses instead of progress" in many vital domestic areas, abdicated its responsibility for civil rights and sacrificed the public interest to that of powerful special interests.

But he saved his strongest rhetoric for Mr. Nixon's record in the international area—the record on which the President is expected to rely in his bid for reelection.

Sen. Kennedy said "the failure of our Vietnam policy is matched only by the shame of our policy toward India and Pakistan."

"Four years have passed since 1968," he said. "Twenty thousand more Americans have died, and still the war goes on. We know that the monstrous bombing will continue. And we know that thousands of soldiers of North and South Vietnam, and tens of thousands of innocent men and women and children, will die in Indochina in 1972, for the simple reason that President Nixon will not allow the Saigon regime to falter until he is secure at home for another term."

He said the present government of South Vietnam "will immediately wash away in the stench of its own incompetence and incompetence and corruption" once the Americans leave Vietnam. Yet, he said, "it is for this that Americans and Asians still die, for this that American bombs still ravage four small nations, for this that American prisoners still rot in Hanoi."

The senator said that Mr. Nixon could obtain the prisoners' freedom as easily as he pardoned former Teamster Union president James R. Hoffa last month, by setting a date for U.S. withdrawal.

Sen. Kennedy said Mr. Nixon was "indicated by the acclaim at home for the magnificent new policy toward China," when he joined Peking in backing Pakistan in the conflict with India over Bangladesh.

That stand, he said, "demonstrates... how prostrate toward Peking our policy has become."

In kicking off what he called the failure of the administration on the economy and domestic problems, Sen. Kennedy charged that "you have to go back to the era of Reconstruction to find a comparable abdication by the federal government of its responsibility for civil rights."

Pressing a partisan fight on the issue of welfare reform, he said the House-passed administration bill "is primitive in philosophy, pitiless in substance and punitive in practice. If it is approved by the Senate when it comes up for debate this spring, he said, 'we shall be creating a permanent new pauper class, living... by a measure, computerized assistance check.'"

**Draft Possibility Seen**  
BOSTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R-Mass., said yesterday he feels Sen. Kennedy would accept a draft as the Democratic presidential nominee. He said Sen. Kennedy "is following a pattern exactly as expected, speaking out across the country on issues."

**Soviet Official in Cairo**  
CAIRO, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev arrived here last night at the head of an economic delegation for a week-long visit.



ON THE WATERFRONT—Scene at Pier 33 in San Francisco Monday after 13,000 members of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union resumed strike at 24 West Coast ports on order of union leaders.

## Denies Receiving Checks

## Hughes Asks IRS to Probe Alleged Payments for Book

By Wallace Turner

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—The chief counsel of the Hughes Tool Co. has asked the Internal Revenue Service to investigate the alleged payment of about \$650,000 from the McGraw-Hill Book Co. in checks made out to "H.R. Hughes" and said Howard R. Hughes would not pay taxes on it because he had not received it.

The money was allegedly part of the advance against royalties on a book that McGraw-Hill will publish March 7 under the title "The Autobiography of Howard Hughes." Mr. Hughes's spokesman and a telephone voice identified by some as that of Mr. Hughes have denied that the billionaire industrialist had a part in producing the manuscript.

But Clifford Irving, the writer who produced it, has insisted it was based on his tape-recorded interviews with Mr. Hughes, and McGraw-Hill executives have said that endorsements on checks to "H.R. Hughes" have been compared with known samples of Mr. Hughes's writing by analysts who then said the same person had written them all.

Meanwhile, Clark Clifford, a former secretary of defense who is now a Washington lawyer, said statements made about him in the book were untrue.

**\$265,000 Loan**  
Mr. Irving has disclosed that the book will say that in 1956 Mr. Hughes lent \$265,000 to the mother and brother of Richard M. Nixon at the request of Mr. Clifford.

"The fact is that there is not a scintilla of truth to the statement this man has made," Mr. Clifford said. "I was not involved in any way, directly or indirectly."

Mr. Clifford said also that a few weeks ago he was asked by a friend who was reading the manuscript about a different reference to him in it. Mr. Clifford said the dates involved in those statements did not match those in his own records.

**Tunney Tours Europe**  
TEL AVIV, Jan. 18 (AP).—Sen. John W. Tunney, D-Calif., left for Amsterdam today following a week-long visit to Israel that included talks with Premier Golda Meir and a tour of a Palestinian refugee camp. He spent a week in Egypt before coming here.

made in a letter to Johnnie M. Walters, commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Davis said his purpose was to place on record "the fact that Howard Hughes did not receive and has no intention of paying taxes on the large sums of money" that have been described in news accounts as having been paid to "H.R. Hughes."

**Checks Deposited**  
Harold J. McGraw Jr., president of McGraw-Hill, said the checks to "H.R. Hughes" had been endorsed and deposited in a Swiss bank.

Speaking of his client, Mr. Davis said: "He is anxious that the record be made completely clear on this point as quickly as possible so that no question will be raised when his tax return is filed and these sums are not included in his statement of income."

Mr. Davis also said that he considered it "apparent that criminal conduct, including tax fraud, has been committed in this case because McGraw-Hill did pay the money to someone."

"Since Mr. Hughes did not receive the money, we expect that the Internal Revenue Service will conduct an investigation to determine who did," the letter said.

In another Hughes-related development, New York State Supreme Court Justice Gerald P. Cuklin yesterday granted a request to attorneys for the Ladies' Home Journal to adjourn until Friday the hearing on a request for a temporary injunction sought by attorneys for Rosemont Enterprises, Inc. Rosemont, which asserts its rights under contract with Mr. Hughes to his life story, wants to block publication of a book by Robert P. Katon, who contends he has been made privy to Mr. Hughes's private thoughts, which would be used in an autobiography.

**Ex-Aide Writes Book**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Howard Hughes publishing derby has gained another entry with the announcement by True Magazine that it will publish a story by Noah Dietrich about his 32 years as Mr. Hughes's top aide.

Mr. Dietrich, who worked for Mr. Hughes from 1925 to 1957, said last week that he had completed a book on Mr. Hughes. True said yesterday it would publish Mr. Dietrich's account in its April issue.

## White House Weighs Dock Strike Move

## Settlement Is Still Seen as Possible

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The White House believes there is still a possibility of a settlement in the dock strike which has closed West Coast ports from Mexico to Canada, presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said today.

He said President Nixon was reviewing all the options open to him. But the spokesman acknowledged that the only course seemed to be legislative action.

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, ordered his 15,000 members to strike at 24 West Coast ports yesterday after a 23-hour bargaining session with the shippers broke down.

[West Coast shippers have decided to refuse military cargo destined for Vietnam and other Pacific bases in the renewed dock strike, a spokesman said today. The longshoremen's union exempted military cargo from its strike action, but the Pacific Maritime Association decided to impose its own embargo in an apparent move to put pressure on the union, United Press International reported.]

The strike lasted 100 days last year but was stopped when President Nixon invoked the Taft-Hartley Act. This provided for an 80-day return-to-work cooling-off period which ended on Dec. 26.

Mr. Bridges, who allowed his men to stay at work until yesterday, said negotiations broke down over a demand for a guaranteed annual wage and a controversy over which union would handle containers from ocean liners.

Another stumbling block to a settlement was the union's demand that any agreements be made retroactive to Nov. 14, the start of Phase 2 of the President's wage and price controls.

Gov. McCall to Washington  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon flew to Washington today to plead on behalf of seven Western states for federal intervention in the resumed West Coast dock strike.

"The collective bargaining process has broken down irreparably in the West Coast dock strike," Gov. McCall said last night.

"Immediate congressional action to settle the controversy is mandatory if the public interest is to transcend the interest of either labor or management in this situation."

Gov. McCall said he represented the governors of California, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska, Idaho and Montana.

## 2 Moon Men, Space Rookie To Lead '73 Skylab Missions

HOUSTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Crews were named today for the U.S. Skylab, an orbiting space workshop which will be visited by three groups of astronauts next year for missions of up to 56 days. The commanders will be two men who have walked on the moon and a space newcomer.

The space agency said Charles Conrad Jr., a three-time space veteran who commanded the Apollo-12 moon mission, will command the first crew, which will live in the Skylab for up to 28 days. His crewmates will be Joseph P. Kerwin, a physician-astronaut, and Paul J. Weitz, a pilot-astronaut.

Commander of the second mission is Alan L. Bean, who walked on the moon with Mr. Conrad during Apollo-12. With Mr. Bean on the crew are Owen K. Garriott, a scientist-astronaut, and Jack R. Louma, a pilot-astronaut. The third mission will be commanded by Gerald P. Carr. His

## Shift Between Cold, Hot Climates A Peril to Aged and Heart-Ailing

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18 (NYT).—A leading medical journal has warned editorially that sudden moves between cold and warm climates can be "extremely hazardous for elderly people" and for patients with heart disease, the chief cause of death in the United States.

The reasons, the journal said, include the physiological difficulties these people have in acclimating and that "an acute change in environmental temperature may apparently provoke a heart attack in both warm and cold climates."

The editorial in the American Heart Journal was based on several studies that show a seasonal pattern of myocardial infarctions—the heart attacks that generally result from arteriosclerosis. In cold areas the heart attacks peak in winter, whereas in warm areas the peak is in summer.

Scientists do not know what accounts for the seasonal pattern. Some have suggested that the frequency of respiratory infections, which increases as the weather becomes colder, is a critical factor. Others have pointed out that influenza respiratory infections can be particularly grave for patients suffering from heart disease.

"Climate is an important but neglected area of medical research," Dr. George R. Burch, who edits the Heart Journal and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

But science must learn more about how climate affects sick people, Dr. Burch said, because as more Americans live longer, and who has devoted 30 years to research on climate and disease, said in an interview in his office at Tulane Medical School here.

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## Congressmen Warned EEC Of Tougher U.S. Trade Stand

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—A congressional mission to Europe delivered the message there that the United States is no longer the easy-going trading partner of postwar years, a leader of the legislative party says.

"I think we got the idea across to people in decision-making posts of the European [Economic] Community that we simply can't afford to be paler any longer," Rep. John Byrnes, R-Wis., said in an interview.

Rep. Byrnes is the senior Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee, which broke a long no-trade tradition to send a majority of its members to Paris and Brussels, where they discussed trade issues with spokesmen for the Common Market and other European groups.

Rep. Byrnes said he came back with the conviction that the United States is now dealing with "a peer, and maybe a little more than a peer," in the expanding Common Market, and that international trade rules written when this country dominated export markets now have to be revised to provide competitive equity.

**Trade Preferences**  
Particularly troublesome, Rep. Byrnes said, are reciprocal trade preferences worked out bilaterally between members of the Common Market and outside countries, in many cases former colonies or dependencies.

The problem will be aggravated, he said, by the entry into the EEC of Britain, trading its own network of special trading arrangements.

"We were repeatedly told that these preferences are perfectly permissible under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade," Rep. Byrnes said.

"We didn't always get exactly the same impression in talking with GATT people."

But he said, "We have been relaxed in the past, not inclined to push for compensation under GATT. We just can't afford that kind of 'Oh, what the hell, attitude any longer.'"

Rep. Byrnes said "GATT is just outdated and that the United States should seek a thorough revision of its rules. This might include, he said, not only changes in the trading regulations, but revision of the voting system to remove what he called disadvantages for the United States, and possibly a reworking of tax provisions."

"We pointed out," he said, "that a mood of protectionism is developing in this country, and unless something can be done about expanding our foreign trade, that feeling will grow and predominate."

## U.S. Seizes 39 In Pep-Pill Ring

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Government agents have arrested 39 alleged drug traffickers and seized about one million amphetamine pep capsules, it was announced today.

The capsules, worth about \$1,500,000 in street sales, were exported from the United States to Mexico and then smuggled back in trucks and planes, Andrew Tarthghino, deputy director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, said.

The pills were manufactured in Rochester, N.Y., by the Strassenburgh prescription products division of the Parnwell Corporation, described as the biggest U.S. exporter of amphetamines. Mr. Tarthghino said the firm had been served a "show cause" order why its license to export amphetamines should not be revoked.

**Sharto Flies Over Flood-Ravaged Java**  
DJAKARTA, Jan. 18 (AP).—President Suharto flew in a helicopter today to inspect floods in west and central Java that have killed five persons and made more than 200,000 homeless.

Two other helicopters carrying other officials accompanied the president to the disaster areas which have been lashed by heavy rains for the past week.

## Canadian Air Strike In 2d Day

## Traffic Controllers' Walkout Halts Planes

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Negotiations between members of the Canadian Air Traffic Controllers Association and the government treasury board resumed today but neither side could say when it expected a settlement would be reached.

This was the second day of a nationwide strike by 1,601 CATCA members which has paralyzed all commercial air travel—affecting about 50,000 regular air passengers, and halting all air mail and freight. Only emergency flights and cargo flights to remote northern communities were operating.

CATCA President J.R. Campbell, a member of the bargaining team, told newsmen he would soon have some report to make to his membership.

**News Blackout Cited**  
Mr. Campbell said he felt constrained by the news blackout imposed by the mediator Noel Hill but that the union membership had a right now to know how the negotiations were going.

In another move, about 2,200 radar and communications technicians employed by the federal government—inclining 800 involved in air transport—began a 24-hour work stoppage today. A spokesman for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said the main purpose of the walkout was to test the mood of the workers before resuming negotiations with the government and before taking a formal strike ballot. The 24-hour strike was not expected to have a serious effect on government operations because most of the workers were involved in maintenance and service of equipment.

**N.Y.C. Violence Takes Police Off Gaming Beat**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Enforcement of strict state gambling laws will be virtually suspended here beginning next month under a new police policy aimed at removing a source of police corruption and freeing more men to fight crime on the streets.

The order is carefully worded, sources said. It does not exactly tell police to ignore gambling, but simply to put it "in its proper place."

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**Knoll au Musée**  
Pavillon de Marsan  
Musée des Arts Décoratifs  
107 rue de Rivoli, Paris  
January 12, March 12, 1972  
12 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Sunday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Tuesday closed.

**Knoll au Musée**  
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## Southern Africa Stirs

Africa, the home of so many new states, so many old cultures, is a restless continent. Governments change, often forcibly; alignments among the African countries and between Africa and the world outside shift; there is chronic revolt against the remaining Portuguese colonial regimes, and persistent threats against South Africa and Rhodesia. These last two have known an uneasy, relative, imposed peace within their own borders for some years. But that, too, seems to be troubled again.

In the case of Rhodesia, the new overt frictions between black and white could not be attributed to the proposed new constitution that is intended to permit a settlement between the former colony and its old sovereign in the United Kingdom. The provision for gradual accession to the voting rolls of blacks has disturbed many of the more intransigent whites—and it does not satisfy the more activist blacks. The rioting in Gwelo was directly related to this issue.

However, the stirrings of the Bantu majority in South Africa and the increase of racial tensions in South Africa's dependencies can at best have only collateral relationships with the negotiations between London and Salisbury. More directly, they would seem to be the inevitable result of apartheid and its implications. Both Rhodesia and South Africa have strong, well-armed white governments—adequate, it would seem, to maintain the status quo against armed uprisings from within or guerrilla raids from without. Yet the very nature of these governments,

resting as they do upon a black labor force, is fundamentally unstable.

Workers can be kept on the job by good wages and good working conditions. Or, as in Communist and some other countries, by a sense that they are a part of the state, a part of the process of building an economy in which they have a share. Neither of these prevails in South Africa or Rhodesia—except to the extent that the pay for laboring for whites may make a better life than existing on the fringes of the white economy, under pastoral and agricultural conditions which have lost their real validity in an increasingly industrialized world.

But even this kind of pressure diminishes with time, with an increased realization by the workers of both exploitation and of blatant power.

It was an understanding of this that kept most American slaveholders so resistant to any efforts to ameliorate the lot of their slaves, through education, through giving special opportunities for advancement or freedom to selected bondsmen; through respect for family ties; through legal limits on the owners' control of their slaves. After the insertion of any opening wedges into the strict idea that humans might rightly be held as property, the property-holders could glimpse steadily diminishing productivity and, eventually, the terror of a slave revolt.

The blacks in southern Africa are something more than slaves, but treated as something less than white humans. It cannot work for long in today's world—and perhaps the end is already in sight.

## An Unnecessary Fuss Over Malta

Western diplomatic neglect turned a local economic problem on Malta into the current tense political encounter with heavy strategic overtones. It happened like this: Basically, all Malta has going for it is its location, and its fine harbor. That's why Britain took it over 180 years ago; since then the Maltese economy has risen and fallen on the British naval budget. In recent years, however, Britain has maintained a presence there rather larger than its military needs justified. It has done so for, among other reasons, faithfulness to NATO. At the same time it has made plain that it would only pay so much for continued base rights.

Malta, unsurprisingly, has long wanted to raise the rent. This was no secret but NATO paid little heed. The result was that, before the Maltese elections last June, NATO did not up the ante by the relatively modest amount it would have taken then to hold the Western position firm. Thus did a tougher bargainer, Labor party leader Dom Mintoff, become the prime minister. In a 55-seat legislature, he won 38 seats; the swing seat margin was five votes.

Exactly as he promised, Mr. Mintoff set out to raise the rent; this is what the current fuss is all about. Using his only available leverage, he has threatened to kick the British out and bring the Russians in. To implement further this admittedly risky bargaining strategy, he has dissolved his

Parliament (thereby to preclude a challenge by his political opposition) and he has flown in some 40 Arab "technicians" from nearby Libya (thereby to demonstrate that he has an alternative to the British).

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The British have nonetheless sat tight, evidently counting on Malta's historical affinity to Britain. On the powerful local bishop's antipathy to the Soviet Union, and on the economic fix Malta would be in if Britain were summarily forced out. As is the West's way in dealing with local politicians who don't easily fall in line, London is practicing a little diplomatic "paywar," putting out the word that Mr. Mintoff is unreliable and unstable. This of a man whose own pre-independence solution to the problem of British colonialism was to urge Malta to integrate with Britain and take three seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. Nixon has his own perspective. Practically nobody claims that the "loss" of Malta would make much of a military difference but the President is said to fear its psychological impact. So he is reportedly urging NATO to sweeten its offer to Mr. Mintoff, who, to judge by his hints of moderation over the weekend, is responding in turn. To think that the whole unpleasantness could probably have been avoided if NATO had exercised a little foresight a year or so ago.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Comrade Flintstone

When the Russians crushed the Hungarian uprising in 1956, they could hardly have foreseen that the ultimate invader of Hungary would be the bourgeois influence of television. Always big on entertainment, the Hungarians have taken to TV with such enthusiasm that there are now two million sets for the population of ten million. Since Hungarian programs are far too scarce to fill the voracious schedule, American programs have been pouring into the vacuum tube at a rate that might once have horrified a cultural commissar.

A report from Budapest has "Bonanza" doing poorly and Leonard Bernstein's Young People's Concerts doing well. It neither of

these is surprising, what to make of the enormous popularity of "The Flintstones," an animated cartoon about a society that is cave-age in its trappings but pure middle-class Dubuque in outlook. Dinosaurs and smoking volcanoes abound, but the essence of the show are the stone-wheeled, foot-propelled cars that break down, the trim, well-furred suburban wives from whom the heroes periodically flee to get in a little pool or poker, a crochety scorn for employers and officials and other such fond banalities of the classical American self-image. All of which makes for a mild spoof in the United States, but can only suggest wistful envy in a Soviet satellite.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Chilean Drift to Right

The drift to the right and the alliance with the National party is a far cry from the radical stance the Christian Democrats adopted in 1964 when their motto was "Revolution in Liberty." It is obvious from the party's history of splits that many Christian

Democratic supporters would prefer to have their party collaborating with and exercising a moderating influence on the Socialist government than in seeing it working with the forces of extreme conservatism as it did last Sunday.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 19, 1897

PARIS—Lately a new cure for cancer has been described in the journals in the shape of the application of a watery extract of the greatcelandine herb. The extract is administered internally and also by hypodermic injection. One doctor gives quotations from works dated 1491 and 1644 showing that the celandine was used in medicine in those days. The 1491 extract speaks of it as a cure for cancer and the later quotation describes it as correcting vile and pernicious bodily odors.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 19, 1922

WASHINGTON—Following the report of a severe earthquake shock by the seismograph at Georgetown University yesterday, it is reported today that shocks were felt in many parts of the United States and Canada during the past 24 hours. The exact location of the disturbances is not yet known definitely, but it is estimated at a distance of 2,500 miles from Washington. No fewer than nine distinct shocks occurred at Los Angeles last night. They caused considerable excitement, but no serious damage is reported.



## A Challenge of a Sort to Executive Secrecy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Full of rage and pure, Woodrow Wilson and Lenin both demanded (separately) in 1917 that diplomacy be secret no more and that henceforth all arrangements between nations be written and implemented in public view. They got roughly nowhere but since then in various places the idea has resurfaced that war is too important to be left to generals, peace is too important to be left to diplomats, whether professional or presidential. For many, Vietnam has confirmed the point.

Our problem is, of course, that the government has taken onto itself such overwhelming means of making and keeping diplomatic secrets, and has acquired such a habit of vested interest in secrecy, that the public (Congress and press) has had a tough time breaking through. Leaks, authorized and unauthorized, are the kind of breakthrough most in the news these days. That's good enough reason to look at another kind, laws, and in particular, at a bill likely to command important attention in the session of Congress opening next week.

Drafted by Sen. Clifford Case, R., N.J., the bill would require the President to tell Congress within 60 days of any new executive agreement that makes a foreign country. An agreement which a President deemed too sensitive to publish would be transmitted to the two foreign relations committees "under an appropriate injunction of secrecy to be removed only upon due notice from the President." The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the bill unanimously Dec. 7; a similar measure has been introduced in the House.

### History and Irony

Students of history (and of irony) will recall that what is here being advanced as a vehicle of "liberal" challenge to the Executive is in the same spirit as that old vehicle of "conservative" challenge, the Bricker amendment. That was a strenuous but finally abortive effort led by Sen. John Bricker to fend off a perceived threat to our sovereignty from international treaties signed by the United States. Sen. Case has noted that this bill asks no more than did a measure which Sen. William Knowland introduced for the Eisenhower administration—to defang Bricker. In 1955, except that Knowland asked only that the Senate be duly informed. His bill, passed by the Senate, languished in the House. Case, presumably, asks that both houses be informed.

If the background is old, however, the rationale is fresh. Just in the last couple of years, the Symington subcommittee brought to public light executive agreements made with Ethiopia in 1950, Laos in 1958; Thailand in 1964 and 1967, and Korea in 1966, plus secret understandings to the Spanish bases agreement. The various agreements on storing nuclear weapons abroad, intelligence operations, and military "contingency plans" remain highly secret. Just the other day we acquired a new base on Bahrain in the Persian Gulf through an unpublished and still unpublished executive agreement. Henry Kissinger says: "When I visited Pakistan in January, 1969, I was briefed on a secret document or oral understanding about contingencies arising in other than a SEATO context."

As a world power, the United States makes all kinds of executive agreements; some 4,000 are said to exist. But whatever were the imperatives of the postwar era of confrontation, in what has been proclaimed as an era of negotiations it surely is fair to ask whether these negotiations are to be secret or open. After all, it was John Bricker's suspicions of wartime dealings with Russia, not the postwar dealings with allies and clients which have lately been of concern, which roused him and many other Americans 30 years ago, and we are now headed into another round of major dealings with Russia, and China.

This administration, perhaps no more than its predecessors, has been reluctant to tell Congress more than it had to. It has given itself the benefit of the doubt in deciding whether a given agreement should be called a treaty,

which must be submitted to the Senate, or an executive agreement, which need not. It has excluded agreements it deems sensitive from the annual compilation of agreements it publishes according to existing law. It has sought to ease political and constitutional tensions over consultation and disclosure by slipping the private word to friendly legislators. It speaks against the whole idea of legislating on disclosure in hearings on the Case bill, offering instead to improve "practical arrangements" for keeping Congress informed. It has claimed that lawmakers can't or won't or don't want to, hold secrets; Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, is the current Exhibit A. It has cited the doctrine of the powers of the Commander-in-Chief to buttress its position, holding in ready reserve the doctrine of executive privilege.

Case and other serious oasery-

ers realize full well the real and vexing constitutional and operational problems inherent in all these issues. But in respect to his admittedly opening-wedge bill, he insists that a Congress kept in the dark, or a Congress kept informed only at the Executive's discretion, cannot exert its full potential influence and cannot discharge its constitutional responsibilities in the foreign-policy field.

### Worth the Effort

Surely this is an effort well worth making, and long overdue, but it has its troubling aspects. If enacted, his bill could precipitate a major collision with the Executive; that shouldn't be scary. But to awaken the doctrine of the powers of the Commander-in-Chief to buttress its position, holding in ready reserve the doctrine of executive privilege.

## The Cross and Crux of Malta

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The strategic importance of Malta is measured differently by every interested nation. For Britain the island lost much value when the British empire was dismantled and London ceased believing that God was an Englishman and the road to India must be kept open. However, for the United States Malta became increasingly significant as American bases in Arab North Africa were extended and the Sixth Fleet, covering both Israel and the East Mediterranean, could rely only on Greek harbors for support. If Malta fell into hostile hands the Sixth Fleet would feel bottled up from behind.

Obviously both Moscow and the Arab capitals are aware of this. Russia hasn't seriously contemplated taking on responsibility in Malta since Casar Paul thought of accepting titular leadership of the island's Order of Knights. Now, however, with a strong Soviet presence in the East Mediterranean, a Maltese base would move its implicit political influence westward.

### Arab Position

Egypt is not necessarily committed to helping Moscow gain that objective and Libya, linked with Egypt in a confederation, Italy opposes it. Nevertheless, were Malta to kick out Britain

and NATO while accepting Libyan financial aid as a substitute, the Arab lands would feel that resulting embarrassment to the U.S. Sixth Fleet; would undermine Israel's strategic position.

Italy also is acutely aware of Malta. During World War II, when British planes and ships there cut Axis supply lines to North Africa, the Italians paid dearly. Italy's weak political situation is related to its exposed external position. For years successive governments have been feeble coalitions designed only to keep the massive Communist party from power.

Now that Yugoslavia rumbles with centrifugal forces in Tito's old age, the Italians fear a successor Belgrade regime with closer ties to Moscow might reestablish Soviet influence in the Adriatic. Were this accompanied by the neutralization or pro-Russian alignment of Malta, Italy could become the kernel in an ideological nutcracker.

For these reasons, the continuing Maltese crisis is of great concern. Malta and that other important island, Cyprus, are integral parts of the West by culture and tradition. Every effort should have been made to invite them to join NATO when they first became independent. But this opportunity was mishandled although Britain, a NATO part-

ner, continued to maintain military bases in both.

Each island, with a small population, limited income and modest industrial potential, drifted into the political crosscurrents between Russia and the West. Archbishop Makarios, Cypriot president from the start, was a neutralist. Malta's Prime Minister Mintoff, who only gained power last year, was sometimes called "The Mediterranean Castro."

This is unfair. He simply wants enough foreign money to finance an economic shift so that within five to seven years the island will no longer depend upon rental of its naval-air facilities, and dockyard services to survive. This is a logical aspiration but London logically argues it isn't going to pay through the nose to guarantee its own outer a few years hence.

This is what the argument is about. Mintoff hasn't helped his own cause by arrogance. When Chancellor Brandt, a fellow Socialist, offered him a modest West German annual contribution to help the NATO cause, Mintoff told Bonn: "I don't like bad jokes."

There is still a bargaining deadlock. British forces continue to withdraw and Mintoff has brought in Libyan and Egyptian technicians to start to run his airfield. The Russians have remained tactically quiet.

### New Deal

Nevertheless, it seems inevitable that Britain will begrudgingly go along with a worried and consequently generous NATO and finance a new bases deal. Mintoff can only win by such an arrangement.

He has already shown ability to twist the tail of the deceptively British lion and hopes to shake feathers from that of the American eagle. He knows that loans from Arab petroleum states won't produce permanent jobs for unemployed Maltese. He also knows it is easier to invite the Russians in than to get them out again. Indeed, although the Communist world has been dividing into bickering segments, it is noteworthy that with the single exception of northwest Iran, not one inch of territory that became Communist has been permitted to revert to another type of regime. The heavily Catholic Maltese are aware of this.

### 'Oh Liberty!'

C. L. Sulzberger, in his column "In Thy Name, Oh Liberty!" (JCT Jan. 12) artfully employs the techniques of hyperbole and rhetorical questioning in order to drive his point home. No, journalists will not try to place permanent microphones on the President's desk in the name of the public's right to know. No, no one expects the public to monitor every governmental decision before, during and after its implementation.

Let us take the case of the Anderson papers. In the case of President Nixon's recent wheel-and-dealings in the name of the public's right to know, Mr. Anderson expects the public to monitor every governmental decision before, during and after its implementation.

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## FBI Chief's Powers Of Survival

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON. — A decision made early last autumn at the highest levels of the Nixon administration to try to ease out J. Edgar Hoover as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was sidetracked when President Nixon himself changed his mind.

The scenario worked out called for a dramatic summit meeting at the White House between President and director in which Mr. Nixon would praise Hoover and then ask for his resignation. The meeting took place, but the President never spoke his mind, never asked Hoover to quit.

Now, in a presidential election year, administration officials believe it is too late to displace Hoover until after the election. Yet, these officials are of the same mind they were in writing last autumn's aborted scenario. They feel the FBI is in trouble—trouble that cannot be dealt with until Hoover is gone.

### Bizarre

This bizarre situation underlines one of the major arguments for Hoover leaving: After 47 years running the FBI, Hoover's independent political power is so formidable that even the President himself shrinks from asking him to quit and will not even consider removing him in an election year.

In fact, administration officials are so scared by Hoover's popular support that they will not publicly admit any displeasure at all. Their public position is that the 77-year-old Hoover can remain as director (1) as long as he wants to and (2) as long as he is physically and mentally capable, adding hastily that both conditions now prevail.

Their private opinion is something else. They concede that the FBI has gone downhill as a law enforcement agency and squarely blame Hoover. Only a new director can reform the bureau, they believe.

Although right-wing groups staunchly defend Hoover from all attacks and leftist regularly demand his dismissal, the question is not basically ideological. Time, the leading advocate of Hoover's dismissal inside the administration is one of the Justice Department's most militant anti-Communists and law-and-order advocates. Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, a Goldwater Republican not likely to be accused of liberalism.

### Shocked

From the time he took over the Justice Department's Internal Security Division in November, 1970, Mardian has been shocked at Hoover's apocalyptic rule of the FBI and his hostility against any criticism from the Justice Department. Mardian's dissection may have reached its peak last spring when Hoover, running from responsibility for dealing with the Mayday demonstrations in Washington, barred FBI officials from all the department's strategy meetings.

Moreover, Mardian is well aware of the little known truth about the FBI today: with agents unequaled as law enforcement officers, its present performance is well below what it could be or should be. Far too much attention is spent on arresting petty thieves and catching Army deserters, not nearly enough on domestic intelligence and foreign espionage agents.

### Tight Control

But worst of all is the shocking state of the bureau's morale. Justice Department officials and U.S. attorneys complain that highly competent agents are stripped of imagination and daring for fear of taking an unusual initiative that might bring a dreaded letter of censure from the ubiquitous director. No agency in the government is so widely and closely controlled from the top by a single man.

The result: Most agents, particularly those in security work, would welcome a new director even though they subconsciously fear what might happen to the FBI, molded for 47 years in Hoover's image, when the change comes.

But few agents in the field think that time will come soon. The purge of high FBI officials who had been privately critical of Hoover, including some with close contacts in the Justice Department, deeply angered agents in the field with Hoover's unlimited and dangerous omnipotence. They also find the same J. Edgar still making even President dance to his tune. At least until after the 1974 election, President Nixon will keep right on dancing.



## Rebel Writer Reportedly in Moscow Again

Sinyavsky's Exile  
Is Said to End

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Andrei D. Sinyavsky, the literary critic and author sentenced to seven years at hard labor for publishing abroad what were officially condemned as anti-Soviet works, reportedly has been allowed to return to Moscow.

Mr. Sinyavsky, released from a labor camp about 200 miles east of Moscow last June 8, was said by sources in the Moscow intellectual community to have written a noncontroversial book about Pushkin in the camp vernacular and from the point of view of labor-camp inmates.

These sources said that he was "going low" during literary odd jobs, but had not yet obtained an official position. Prior to his arrest in September, 1965, and sentencing in February, 1966, he was a prominent literary critic for *Navy* magazine, a leading liberal literary monthly.

Used Pen Names

In the most celebrated trial of Soviet intellectuals in the last decade, one that galvanized Moscow's small dissident movement, Mr. Sinyavsky and Yuli M. Daniel, both then 40, were convicted of publishing abroad bitter underground novels under the pseudonyms Abram Tertz and Nikolai Arzhak.

Although initially given a stiff sentence than Mr. Daniel—seven years compared to five—Mr. Sinyavsky has reportedly been treated more leniently in the last few months because he was a "model prisoner."

Mr. Daniel was freed in September, 1970, after completing his five-year term, but was banished from Moscow and restricted to the town of Kaluga, about 120 miles south of the capital. He had led inmate strikes in prison.

Mr. Sinyavsky was granted a pardon last June 8, 15 months ahead of time. He reportedly was allowed to return to the region outside Moscow. The sources said that recently he was readmitted to the capital, where residence is strictly controlled.

Astronomer Seized

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Soviet security police have arrested a Moscow astronomer and searched the flat of a noted Ukrainian writer in an apparent coordinated campaign against dissent, usually reliable sources said today.

News of the search at the home of author Viktor Nekrasov reached here from Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, as the wife of astronomer Kronic Lukashyuk learned of her husband's arrest, the sources said. Mr. Lukashyuk, employed at the Chornobyl Institute of Solid State Physics near Moscow, was called in for questioning by KGB officials yesterday, they said.

His wife has since been told to call at the city's Lefortovo prison for news of him. His home was one of nine in Moscow searched by the KGB during the last few days.

Belgian Arrested

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Security police in the Ukraine have arrested a Belgian tourist on charges of "subversive anti-Soviet activities," a Belgian Embassy spokesman said today.

The spokesman confirmed a report in the Saturday edition of *Pravda* magazine, a newspaper which attacked Moscow today, that police had arrested a visiting Belgian named Jaroslav Dobosch. "Investigation and interrogation are being carried out," the newspaper said.

The embassy spokesman said that the Soviet Foreign Ministry had notified the embassy this morning of the arrest. He said Soviet officials gave no details. He said the embassy had no background information about the tourist and did not know when Belgian diplomats might see him.



ARRIVAL IN TEL AVIV—Soviet immigrants, 326 in all, leave an Israeli jumbo jet which carried them from Vienna yesterday. The Jews—from Vilna, Riga, Kiev and Georgia—said they had no trouble getting exit visas and that many of them only waited "between one and five months." They were greeted by Israeli youths with songs and flowers.

## Clash Erupts At Congress In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Mounted police today charged into a crowd of demonstrators picketing the Umat HaNacma Hall prior to the opening there of the 28th Zionist Congress.

Witnesses said police also used water cannons to disperse the demonstrators, mostly members of the country's small "New Left" and Black Panther movements. They said police made 26 arrests.

Witnesses estimated there were 150 demonstrators and as many policemen. Led by Black Panther agitators, the demonstrators handed out pamphlets complaining of housing shortages and claiming houses were being taken from others to give to Soviet Jews coming to Israel, AP said. The pamphlets also complained of school facilities for Oriental Jews in Israel and dominance of the Israeli government by Western Jews.

Members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Jewish Defense League also were among the demonstrators. The JDL members protested the exclusion of Rabbi Kahane from the congress, which said the JDL had not applied for participation and was not affiliated to any of the parties represented in the Israeli Parliament.

Witnesses said the demonstration formed outside barriers police set up around the Umat HaNacma Hall, Jerusalem's largest public arena, as elegantly dressed delegates and their wives went indoors. Some of the delegates were sprayed by water as they went.

The witnesses said police charged without provocation, grabbing demonstrators by the hair for photographing before hauling them into vehicles waiting nearby.

A UPI correspondent said police took unprecedented precautions on roads leading to the congress hall for almost an hour before the congress opened. Most of the policemen were equipped with helmets and shields. The congress opened with President Zalman Shazar, Premier Golda Meir and members of her cabinet attending. There were 551 delegates and 300 observers from 26 countries.

Arie L. Pines, chairman of the congress, said the organization was involved in what he termed "a life and death struggle on behalf of Soviet Jewry."

"The Jews of the Soviet Union," he said, "came to the fundamental conclusion that for them as Jews there was only one way out—to leave and join their people in their historic homeland, not as immigrants but as repatriates."

Soviet Paper's Charge  
MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A Soviet newspaper charged yesterday that "international Zionism is not only a reactionary, racist-nationalist ideology of the big Jewish bourgeoisie, but also an interconnected system of super-monopolies."

According to the newspaper *Socialist Industry*, "Zionist" merchants of death in the United States and Europe reap great profits from arms sales to Israel, and thus exploit the Israeli working class.

## Auschwitz Builders On Trial in Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Two Austrian architects who built the Auschwitz gas chambers that killed 3 million Jews went on trial for murder today.

Both Walter Dejaco, 63, and Fritz Ertl, 71, pleaded not guilty on grounds that "we only acted under orders."

Both defendants were officers in SS units in charge of the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland. The indictment said they drafted the plans and built four gas chambers used for killing Jewish prisoners and the crematorium.

## Earth Tremors in Italy

ROME, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Earth tremors were felt over a wide area of northwestern Italy yesterday with shock waves in both Turin and Genoa. No damage was reported.

## But Still Cannot Settle Crisis

## Italian Politicians Fearing Loss of Public Confidence

ROME, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Politicians consulted by President Giovanni Leone in Italy's latest government crisis agreed today that the nation is fast losing confidence in them.

But their advice on what should be done to bridge the credibility gap differed widely.

The 63-year-old president, who took office only 20 days ago, entered his second day of consultations with political leaders on the crisis created by the resignation of Premier Emilio Colombo's coalition government Saturday. It was the 32nd cabinet to fall since the overthrow of fascism in 1943.

Personalities received by Mr. Leone all told newsmen afterwards they were concerned over the crisis, triggered by factional and ideological disputes at a time of falling industrial production, rising prices and mounting unemployment.

"Agree on Diagnosis"

"Political forces agree in diagnosing the illness, but they are hesitant to adopt the proper remedies and prefer to waste time enouncing formulas without taking into account what public opinion wants," Ernesto Bucaloni-Ducci, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, told newsmen.

He said the ruling Christian Democratic party should give up its "incohesive and sterile mediation" between the demands of other coalition parties and come up with a realistic program of its own.

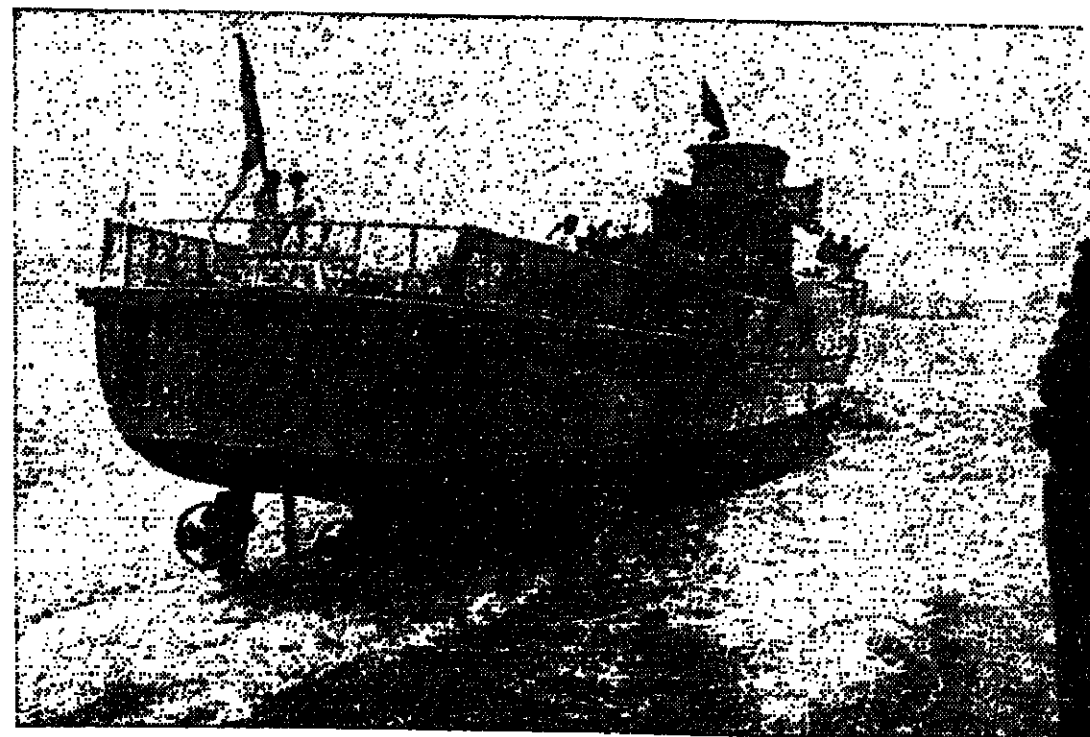
Ferruccio Parri, a left-wing in-

## Cleaver Leaves Panther Post

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP).—Eldridge Cleaver has stepped down as head of the international section of the Black Panther party in Algeria and has assumed "new duties" with an urban guerrilla group, a spokesman here for the Revolutionary People's Communication Network said today.

Pete O'Neil, identified as founder of the Kansas City, Mo., branch of the Panthers, took over Cleaver's leadership post yesterday, according to the spokesman, Denise Oliver.

She described the organization with which she said Cleaver is now associated as the Afro-American Liberation Army. That group is an overall organization for urban guerrilla forces within the United States, she said.



PLASTIC SPLASH—HMS Wilton slides in to water after being launched yesterday.

## British Launch a Minesweeper Made of Plastic

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The world's largest plastic warship, the minesweeper Wilton, was launched here today.

Mrs. S.J. Palmer, wife of the deputy director-general for ships in Britain's Defense Ministry,

christened the 450-ton, 152-foot-long prototype vessel.

The Wilton is built of glass-reinforced plastic fiber. The glass fiber construction, though initially more expensive than conventional material, will save drastically on maintenance costs, the ship's builders said.

The Royal Navy said it will decide whether to commission plastic warships on the basis of trials and operational experience with the Wilton. Vesper Thornycroft, the builders, said it expected to begin building such ships for the navy by next year.

## Obituaries

## Betty Smith, 75, Authored 'A Tree Grows in Brooklyn'

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Jan. 18 (UPI).—Novelist Betty Smith, 75, author of the 1949 best seller "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," died yesterday at a convalescent home in Shelton, Conn.

Her death was announced by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she lived and worked for many years and occasionally taught creative writing.

Miss Smith's story of a young girl's life in Brooklyn at the turn of the century sold six million copies, which at that time ranked second only to "Gone With the Wind" as the biggest-selling work of fiction.

The novel was later made into a movie and a Broadway musical. She wrote three other novels, "Joy in the Morning," "Summer Will Be Better" and "Maggie-Now," plus more than 70 published plays.

Wed to Bob Finch

Miss Smith arrived in Chapel Hill in 1938, the same year as novelist-playwright Bob Finch, and the two collaborated on many plays. They were married in 1938, but Mr. Finch died a year and a half later.

Miss Smith was born in Brooklyn to a poverty-stricken family and never graduated from high school or college.

At the age of 18, she married George Smith in New York City. They moved to the University of Michigan, where Mr. Smith studied for his law degree and where Miss Smith is said to have picked up material for "Joy in the Morning."

With her two daughters and a box full of scripts, she arrived at the University of North Carolina on a scholarship following completion of a playwrighting course at Yale University, where she had studied drama on a Rockefeller fellowship.

Studying under dramatist George Pierce Baker, she worked with several well-known classmates such as Ellis Kazan and Van Heflin.

In 1940, with financial help from a Dramatists Guild-Rockefeller fellowship, she began "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn."

The book was rejected by 12 publishing houses before it was accepted by Harper and Brothers. It was an immediate best seller, but her other novels were more critical than popular successes.

A.C. Spectoraky

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—A.C. Spectoraky, 61, associate publisher and editorial director of Playboy magazine, died of a heart attack yesterday at his winter home in St. Croix, the Virgin Islands, Playboy Enterprises announced here.

Mr. Spectoraky had been in poor health for the last two years. He was senior vice-president and head of the magazine division of Playboy Enterprises.

A best-selling author, Mr. Spectoraky began his working life as a physicist after getting his degree in physics at New York University in 1934. His top-selling work was "The Urbanites," a sociological study of the executive commuter and life in the bedroom suburbs of America.

He was born in Paris, of American parents, returning to the United States for his education.

Mr. Spectoraky came to Chicago in May, 1956, becoming editorial director of Playboy magazine, then three years old. He became associate publisher under Playboy's founder, Hugh Hefner, in 1961.

Mrs. Jacques Monod

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP).—Mrs. Jacques Monod, wife of the winner of the 1955 Nobel Prize for Medicine, died Saturday after a long illness, it was reported today.

She was known for her studies

and writings on Nepal, Tibet and India. For the past year she was an assistant conservator of the Guimet Museum here.

Gordon Grand

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 18 (UPI).—Gordon Grand, 54, president and chief executive officer of the Olin Corp. since 1965, suffered a heart attack Sunday while playing tennis and died on the way to a hospital.

Mr. Grand, who had become known as a tax-law specialist, was chief counsel to the House Ways and Means Committee in 1953 when he became assistant to the president of what was then Olin Industries, about to merge with the Matheson Chemical Corp.

Reed M. Chambers

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Reed M. Chambers, 77, a World War I ace who retired in 1968 as chairman of United States Aviation Underwriters, died Sunday aboard his yacht at St. Thomas, the Virgin Islands.

During the war, Mr. Chambers was assigned to the 94th (Fighter-Bomber) Aero Squadron under Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker. The young flier was credited with shooting down six German fighters and one balloon and succeeded Capt. Rickenbacker as squadron commander. He returned home as a major with the Distinguished Service Cross with three clusters as well as the French Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor.

After the war, Mr. Chambers was a test pilot and air manager. When Ford began manufacturing all-metal airplanes in 1925, he headed Florida Airways which bought four of the planes and started one of the first scheduled airlines in the country, early in 1926.

But a series of accidents ruined the company, in these years when no insurance coverage was available.

Mr. Chambers, with David C. Beebe, then persuaded eight major insurance companies to form the U.S. Aircraft Insurance Group, which developed into the largest single source of aviation insurance in the country.

Edward F. Fisher

DETROIT, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Edward F. Fisher, 80, last survivor of the seven brothers who developed the Fisher Body Co. into the auto-body division of General Motors, died yesterday. Mr. Fisher was a vice-president of GM and general manager of its Fisher Body Division during World War II.

He resigned with his brothers from GM in 1944, but continued until lately as a director. Subsequently, he was president and chairman of Gar Wood Industries, now part of Sargent Industries.

## Economic Woe Is Conceded by Junta in Ghana

ACCRA, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Ghana's new military regime said yesterday that this nation is in an economic crisis, that foreign policy will be based on nonalignment and neutralism and that it will hand power as soon as possible to a democratically-elected government.

Speaking on behalf of the new National Redemption Council, Col. I. K. Acheampong also said that Ghana will morally and materially support African independence movements, would reject dialogue with South Africa and would stay in the Commonwealth.

The colonel, who led a bloodless takeover from Prime Minister Kofi Busia last Thursday, told newsmen that the armed forces initiated the coup to save Ghana from economic collapse and not for selfish ends. He said the military government is acting with advice from "eminent civilians."

He said Ghana's foreign debts will be reviewed before a statement about them is made. The \$800-million debt forced Mr. Busia into austerity measures which contributed to his downfall. His opponents believed Ghana's cocoa-dominated economy could be adjusted to meet the debts situation without so much domestic hardship.

## Schumann Urges Renewed Effort At Paris Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (UPI).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today that the Paris peace talks on the Indochina war are floundering and that efforts must be made to revive them if peace is going to come to Southeast Asia.

Mr. Schumann, speaking at a press conference after two days of talks with Japanese officials, was asked about his views on the Indochina situation.

"Indochina remains a problem that is not fading," he said. "The only solution is political. Absolute priority must be given to negotiations. The Paris conference is lingering and it looks like it is going to die."

"We must relaunch the negotiations," he added. "The only way to peace is an agreement that would recognize the right of the countries in Indochina to self-determination," he said.

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A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a dense, textured surface, possibly a wall or a large rock formation. The image is characterized by a vertical line running down the center, which divides the composition into two halves. The texture is highly irregular, with numerous small, light-colored patches and spots against a dark background, creating a complex, almost abstract pattern. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the roughness and unevenness of the surface.

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

Pacific Coast Stock Exchange Trading																								
Stock	High	Low	Div.	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Continued from preceding page.																								
100% 1st Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 2nd Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 3rd Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 4th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 5th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 6th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 7th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 8th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 9th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 10th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 11th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 12th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 13th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 14th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 15th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 16th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 17th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 18th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 19th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 20th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 21st Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 22nd Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 23rd Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 24th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 25th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 26th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 27th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 28th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 29th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 30th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 31st Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 32nd Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 33rd Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 34th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 35th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 36th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 37th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 38th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 39th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 40th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 41st Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 42nd Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 43rd Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 44th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 45th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 46th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 47th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 48th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 49th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 50th Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	90
100% 51st Nat'l	100	99 1/2	4	100	99 1/2	99	98 1/2	98	97 1/2	97	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94	93 1/2	93	92 1/2	92	91 1/2	91	90 1/2	

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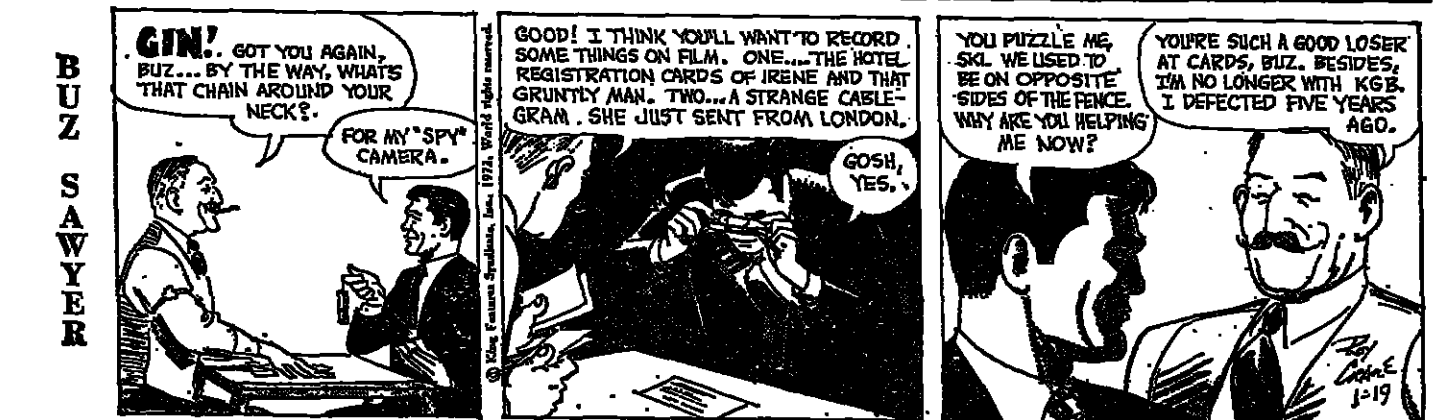
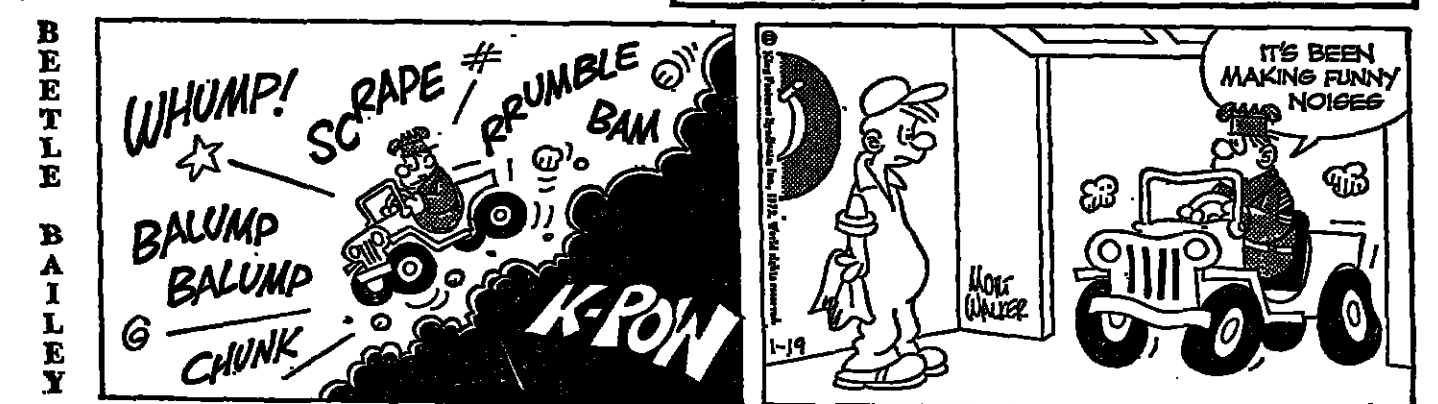
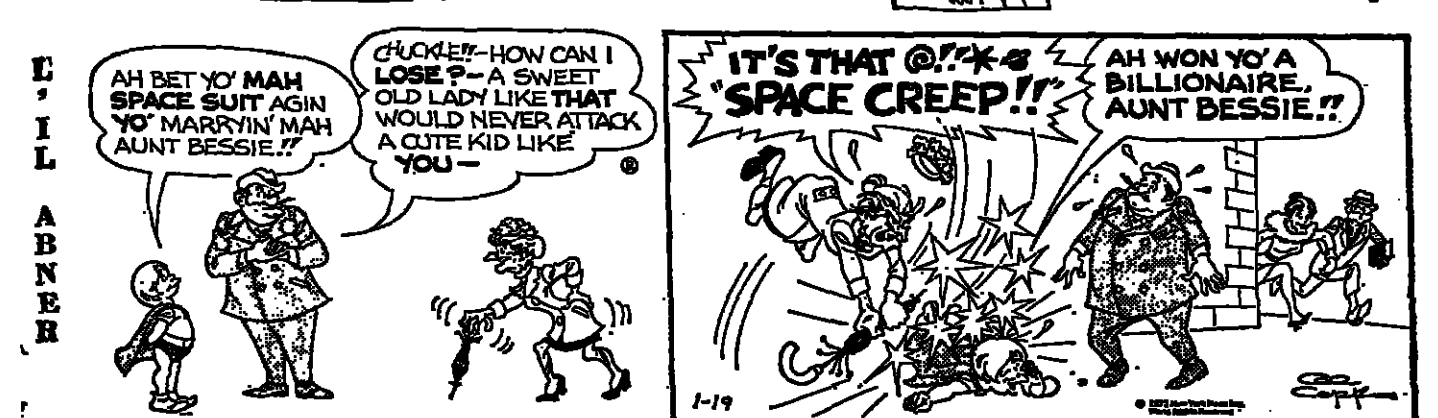
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## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened one spade, to his partner's considerable surprise. There is no standard method of responding when holding such a powerful fit, and the jump shift to three hearts was as good as anything. It indicated slam possibilities and offered some hope of discouraging a heart lead.

A player who has a massive fit for his partner can afford a jump lower in rank, since he can always revert to his partner's suit without raising the level. With the vulnerability in his favor, East bid his diamond suit at the four-level, mindful of the possibility of an eventual sacrifice. South allowed this to go round to his partner who chose a cue-bid of five diamonds, perhaps because he was unsure about how many spades to bid.

South interpreted this to show a diamond control and a spade fit, and showed confidence in his interpretation by jumping to six spades on the strength of his club control. He might instead have cue-bid six clubs, allowing for the slight chance that North's activity was based on a solid heart suit.

A glance at the diagram shows that, barring some help from the opponents, the slam is doomed by the duplication of distribution in the heart and club suits. After a black-suit lead South's only legitimate chance is to play for a strip and endplay, leaving one of two improbable situations: a singleton heart king, a 1 percent chance; or a doubton: king-queen of hearts, a 1 1/2 percent chance. And he cannot play for both. West led the diamond two, and that was that. South quickly discarded a heart from the dummy, a loser-on-loser play, and the diamond ace was the only trick for the defense. The diamond king took care of the remaining heart loser in the dummy.

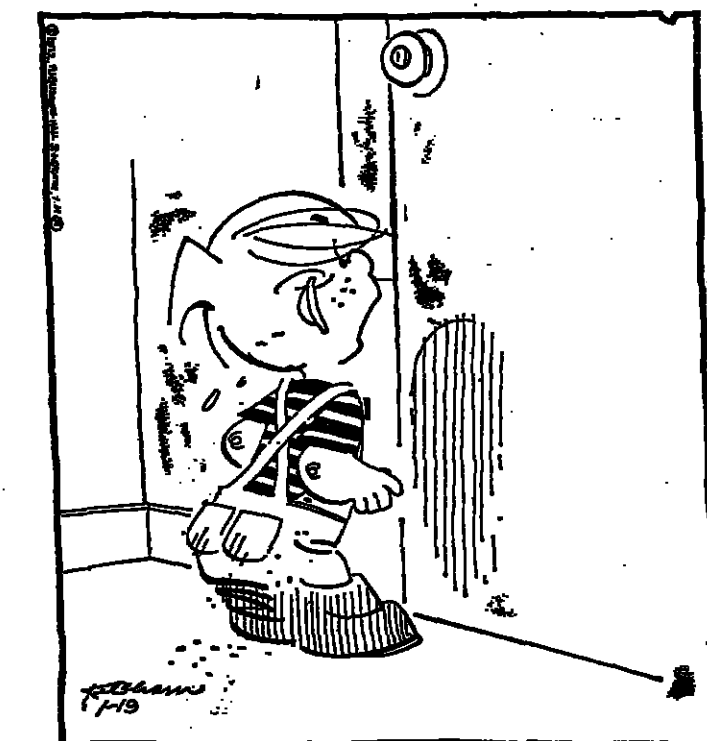
NORTH		EAST	
♠	KQ97652	♠	—
♥	A63	♥	—
♦	—	♦	K105
♣	—	♣	—
WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♠	3	♠	AJ1084
♥	KQ107	♥	854
♦	8532	♦	K10
♣	J963	♣	AQ4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♥ 4 ♦  
Pass 5 ♣ Pass  
6 ♠ Pass 7 ♦  
West led the diamond two.

## Solution to Previous Puzzles

COME PRATE AIDS	APRIL HUMOR TRIED
SENT ANIMATORY	ENDORSES MOUNTAINS
LEAFER LION	SCALPS OUTSIDE'S
TAILS PUREE MOIL	ABLE BASES DINO
LEAFICITIS CLARET	ESSENCE ROICERS
ROLEDO SKILLING	OVERTURNED IDEA
RAINI DUANE NORM	ELISA SEPTIS GLOB

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I TOLD YOU THAT SOME DAY TWO BATHROOMS WOULDN'T BE ENOUGH!"

## JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HARCI

APITO

SUFOAM

GAMNEA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DRAMA LINGO MODERN CELERY  
Answer: You have to have grounds to be this—A LANDLORD

## BOOKS

## VOYEUR VOYANT

A Portrait of Louis-Ferdinand Céline

By Erika Ostrovsky. Random House. 398 pp. Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

If ever there was a case to be offered in support of Plato's recommendation to banish the poets from the Republic, the career of Louis-Ferdinand Céline provides it. Admittedly, it seems an inappropriate time to make the point. Even before his death in 1961 (on the same day as Ernest Hemingway's, which may explain why few Americans took notice at the time), Céline had been apotheosized in the *Piñon* library of French classics. In the decade since, his reputation has grown apace. He has been celebrated as a son of the French language, a brother of no less than Diderot and Rabelais, and the father of practically everything from William Burroughs to the Beat Generation to Black Humor. And with the current appearance here of Ralph Manheim's much-praised translations of the novels (in 1966, "Death on the Installment Plan," four years ago, "Castle to Castle," next week, "North," and not too long from now his last novel, "Rigodon") his reputation as the pre-eminent seer of the 20th-century apocalypse is unlikely to diminish.

Still, even for those willing for the sake of literary history to understand Céline's erratic politics and overlook his less-than-noble personality, there remains the matter of the anti-Semitic pamphlets, which contain as vile an outpouring of racist garbage as has appeared in a century not overly distinguished for its hygienic approach to questions of race. Words do count; Céline himself acknowledged the fact when he wrote that "all misfortunes arise from one superfluous word." So if his novels have established him as an angel, albeit a damned one, the pamphlets have secured him a niche in the lowest regions of hell. And one wonders where to seek him on Judgment Day.

Such reflections, which are scarcely original (see Jean-Paul Sartre's "Portrait de l'Antisémitisme" or George Steiner's essay "Cry Havoc" in his collection titled "Extraterritorial"), may not seem appropriate to a judgment of Erika Ostrovsky's "Voyeur Voyant: A Portrait of Louis-Ferdinand Céline." After all, Prof. Ostrovsky—who teaches French literature at New York University and is the author of "Céline and His Vision," the first critical study of the writer to appear in English—has not attempted an explanation of a judgment, but rather a portrait of Céline, an evocation of his life and character and personal hell.

And there is much to be said for her book. She has certainly succeeded in evoking Céline: one reads her portrait in an almost feverish state of agitation. Yet she has also managed to include much solid biographical detail, including such a pertinent detail as the fact that, contrary to continuing popular myth, Céline did not sustain head wounds during World War I (and was therefore not mad for physical reasons). Moreover, she has accomplished all this through an approach to biography that is boldly original. Instead of proceeding cautiously from facts arranged chronologically to tentative interpretations, she has plunged in directly and

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

ACROSS			DOWN		
1	Mary's follower	44	Nixon's —	18	Placed apart
5	Place for a flower	45	Mars	22	Mountain
10	Malay dagger: Var.	46	Pickens	23	Brainstorm for Pascal
14	Medicinal plant	47	Used the water cooler	24	Wild animals
15	Lyric work	50	River duck	25	Top rating
16	Sight in some trees	51	Erwin	26	Muse
17	Big man in New York	54	Engrossed	27	Item used with a fulcrum
19	Preposition	55	Big man in New York	28	Johnny
20	Type of sack	58	Gaelic	29	Park assets
21	Restrain	59	Animated	30	Uncanny
22	Ham, for one	60	— duck	31	Smell
23	French land areas	61	Title-search necessity	32	— Spee
24	Pitcher's mistake	62	More mature	33	Large combos
25	Churchman	63	Word with chic or bien	34	Dull lecturer
26	Basketball player			37	Pillow cover
27	Avarice	1	Statutes	38	Carry man
28	Orson	2	Inter —	43	Word on post-office posters
29	Indian of West	3	Matrix	43	Large vessel
30	Dave the — (Stallworth)	4	— canto	44	Golfer: Gary
31	Granite center	5	Ex-Ranger	46	Tennis shot
32	Arid	6	Patrick	47	Scott
33	— one's words	7	After: Fr.	48	Steak preference
34	Certain bills	8	Frost output	49	Church part
35	Arab notable	9	Dutch commune	50	Fall over
36	DeBusschere and Bradley	10	Guided	51	Item on
37	Arab notable	11	Garden denizens	51	Namath's knee
38	DeBusschere and Bradley	12	Tenants' concern	52	Drab
39	Certain bills	13	Ratio words	53	Employers
40	Arab notable			55	Kitchen receptacle
41	DeBusschere and Bradley			56	Wallach
42	Arab notable			57	Last month: Abbr.







